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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR..... NO. 324

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE-PINAPORE ABERLE'S THEATRE-OLD SLEUTH. Matinee NEW YORK AQUARIUM-MARIONETTES. Matinee WALLACK'S-OUR GIRLS. LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS. FIFTH AVENUE-SELF CONQUEST. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-EXHIBITION. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-FRENCH FLATS STANDARD THEATRE-FATINITZA. GERMANIA THEATRE-WORLTHARTIGE FRAUEN. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE-FRITZ IN IRELAND. DALY'S THEATRE—WIVES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—HAMLET. THATTA THEATPE DUD SERCADET NIBLO'S GARDEN-ENCHANTMENT. HAVERLY'S THEATRE-THE OCTOROON. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-VARIETY THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLICAN GRANDS' CHRISTMAN KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM-CURIOSITIES SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR. CHICKERING HALL-PROCTOR'S LECTURE STEINWAY HALL-LECTUR

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1879. The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be colder and partly cloudy, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be cold and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- At the Stock Exchange more than half a million shares were dealt in. Under free sales prices declined steadily until the closing hour, when there was a sharp rally, which brought the closing quotations generally within a point or a point and a half of the opening figures. Money was steady all day at 7 per cent for call loans on stocks. Governments were very quiet, State securities were dull and railway bonds were active and

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE is to be tried in Pennsylvania for complicity in a murder. What

HINTS THROWN OUT by counsel yesterday indicate that the end of the Hayden trial is still far away.

WHISKEY made a man try to drown himself yesterday and afterward endeavor to beat his own brains out. Rather poor returns for his

A REGGAR with two hundred dollars was among the curiosities at the Tombs vesterday. Half the men who walked Wall street were

THE END OF THE WORLD has been postponed until next July-perhaps because the change of temperature will not seem so great while we are already melting.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS is in session in this city. Cannot they put themselves strongly on record about the model tenement houses that were to be built but still remain on

THE PRINCESS LOUISE is said to be greatly interested in a colonization scheme. Some of the leading ladies of the United States could do a great deal of good if they were to profit by her

To LEND AND DISCOUNT to the extent of \$131,000 and have all but \$20,000 prove bad or doubtful, is an almost unapproachable record for a bank president to make. Read "Banker and Congressman."

ENGLISHMEN are not yet done belaboring their alleged fellow countryman who was so confident of whipping the Seventh with a hundred British soldiers. Additional replies appear in our columns to-day.

PROFESSOR PROCTOR, to whom the New York public is indebted for much of its latest astronomical information, kindly extends hopes of a meteoric shower on or about the 27th inst. It is to be hoped that the celestial entertainment will be absolutely according to date, for Thanks. giving Day falls due on the 27th, and we have so much to be thankful for that a little heavenly assistance late in the day might enable us to end up the general jubilation with the appropriate reflection that it is no small honor to favored by a power that has millions of other worlds to look after.

THE WHITE FLAG of the Bourbons is once more floating over Protestant Nantes. Sixty three deposed Mayors, supported by farmers, peasants and Pontifical guards, have, so we are informed by our special cable despatch, drunk confusion to President Grévy's government, and have sworn that the exile of Frohsdorf shall have his own again. Meanwhile, careless of their impending doom, the French Chambers are preparing to meet, and Jules Ferry, undaunted, buckles on his armor against the clergy, and Paris trips heedless on her flower strewn way.

THE WEATHER .- The centre of disturbance that passed over this district on Tuesday is now moving over the ocean off the Nova Scotia coast. Another storm centre moved quickly from the Northwest to the lake regions and is advancing toward the New England coast. The barometer is below the mean off the South Atlantic coast and there are indications of the de velopment of a subsidiary centre of disturbance over the West Indies. Rain fell in the South Atlantic States and the lake regions. In the other sections of the country the weather was clear. The winds have been brisk in the lake regions and on the New England and South Atlantic coasts. Elsewhere they were fresh. A rise occurred in temperature during the early portion of yesterday throughout the territory east of the Rocky Mountains. It was followed in the Northwest by a decided fall. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be colder and partly cloudy, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be cold and clear.

Special Correspondence from Armies in Active Service.

By the rules for the government of newspaper correspondents in the British armies in India which are just promulgated, and which are given in the HERALD to-day, it will be observed that respect for an untrammelled transmission of early intelligence is subordinated entirely to what seems an exaggerated apprehension of publicity. Indeed, the system of rules given might fairly be entitled a short plan for stamping out military correspondence. Regarded from the strictly military standpoint such a system is doubtless less objectionable than from any other, though there are probably some men, even in the British army, who would like the people at home to be informed of their achievements. Viewed from other sides, however-from the side of the nation eager to be told from day to day of the progress of its armies, and from the side of the newspapers prepared to furnish this record honestlythe plan disclosed in these rules seems a gratuitous exercise of tyrannical caprice. How it is regarded in the British press will be seen by the article from the London Times which we give, in which it comments on these rules. The Times declares them roundly to be unnecessary for the good of the army and insulting to the pressmerely offensive reminders of the existence of an authority in the hands of every general in the field, which has always existed, to deal with correspondents or any others within the lines of the army almost as he may choose. Certainly there is no limit to the commander's power in this respect unless he recognizes that of public opinion; but it can scarcely be thought that the restraint of public opinion would count for much with the administration that publishes these rules.

the great features, we might almost say one of the great agencies, of modern warfare. In the Crimean war, in the war that France waged with Austria which was closed by the battle of Solferino, in our own great conflict, in the Sadowa campaign, in the Franco-Prussian war, and in the recent war between Russia and Turkey, the practice of writing on the very scene of combat literal and graphic descriptions of great battles grew to the proportions of an institution. These were despatches to the people-to the great public whose sons and brothers had laid down their lives for the honor and glory of the country, or whose mangled bodies were in the tumbrils on the way to the rear, or who, more fortunate, gloried in the victory. It was a natural expression of the modern spirit. In the old times there was no public, as there was no free press. Nobody had a right to know what had happened but the sovereign, and nobody dared to tell the story if it was unfavorable. Generals calmly gathered up a few days after a battle the little they knew about it and wrote it home, and the true story of the battle was left to be gathered up by industrious students in the next generation. Through all the wars of the French revolutions the people only knew of what had happened through official bulletins, and even private letters were so watched to prevent he disclosure of unpleasant news that men like Stendhal wrote home under fictitious names. But the growth of the press as a machinery for keeping the people informed of the progress of current events and the advance of the democratic spirit in virtue of which the people demanded intelligence of their armies changed all that, and the system which the Indian government now much official objection.

Army correspondence has become one of

Has it done any harm that a civilized and ree people can for a moment count as weighing against its very evident good? One theory of objection is that by this system information is given to the enemy, but the truth is that one good cavalry regiment and half a dozen pairs of keen and educated eyes on the skirmish line can give any general more information of the position of the force opposed to him than he will ever gain from the study of all the correspondence that may be crowded into any one campaign. We defy anybody to name a battle that was ever lost or in which the result was in any degree whatever affected by intelligence which the enemy had obtained from the publication of special correspondence. Not only was no battle ever lost or gained in that way, but the general scope of operations was not touched by such intelligence. In the Franco-German war correspondents within the French lines wrote daily to London papers and those in the German lines wrote daily to the same sheets, and the correspondence was published side by side and these papers were sold in ail the French and German cities, and were in both armies. But the truth is that what a good correspondent tells his public is what happened yesterday, and that is not what the enemy wants to know. But if the correspondence does not help the enemy it does help the army from which it is written. Would the abuses of the administration of the British force in the Crimea have been ever corrected but for the correspondence in the London Times? Would any commander or any official correspondent have ever written to England that terrible story which excited public indignation, and thereby forcing a remedy saved the very existence of the army? Was it not the London press which fearlessly pointed out the real causes of the repeated calamities in Zululand, and so made its conquest pos-

In our own war we had extended and ample experience of the institution of special army correspondence, and the general result of that experience was that the good generals never had much to say against it. At the outset a common blunder was made, due to the exuberant and enthusiastic spirit of the writers. There arose the so called "newspaper generals"buckram heroes, who cultivated troops of correspondents, gathered them in and made much of them, and reaped a rich harvest of cheap laurels thereby as each was pointed out by his corps of puffers as the coming man, the great soldier who was really to put down the rebellion. This practice demoralized the army somewhat, as it litted worthless braggarts

into undue prominence and left men of real merit in the shade. But the men of merit made themselves felt despite all that, and the first correspondents, like the first generals, gave place as the war went on to nen of more earnest quality and superior intelligence, who recorded events with downright simplicity and whose judicious reports of operations and criticism of what they saw relegated many an imbecile in shoulder straps to private life. Was that an injury to the army? Far from it. The best men recognized that purgation of that sort was in the highest degree advantageous. There is only one first rate man in the history of the war who is on record as against special correspondence, and that is General Sherman; but his expression was rather a result of personal irritation in peculiar circumstances than the utterance of a calmly formed judgment. We doubt, as the Times does, if the new rules will ever be enforced, and if they are they will reduce army correspondence to a very low level or result in the corruption of a part of the army staff.

Squint-Eyed Views of Our Straight

It is impossible for squint-eyed people to see straight. Witness how the squint-eyed politicians of every variety are taking oblique views of the HERALD's straightforward endeavor to induce harmony in the distracted democratic party of New York. They cannot help it. Nature has denied them directness of vision. Everything is crooked in their eyes. Accordingly Mr. Tilden's personal followers tell the HERALD to mind its own business, and Mr. Tilden's personal adversaries say the same. Tammany-modest Tammany-"never heard of such impudence" as the HERALD's intermeddling with the domestic broils of democrats, and anti-Tammany-modest anti-Tammany-subscribes to the same sentiment. They all suspect something crooked. The anti-Tammany folks suspect that reconciliation is a trick of the political assassins of Governor Robinson to escape punishment. The Tammany folks suspect that reconciliation is a ruse by which Mr. Tilden designs to humbug them into reinstating him in his forfeited control of the party.

Some very crooked and curious views are

also taken of the subject by neighboring journals. The World, for instance, having manifestly in mind our recent expressions of disgust with hanging as a mode of capital punishment, declares that the HERALD is striving to chloroform the democratic party. The Tribune, which has reasons of its own for wanting to keep democratic quarrels lively, wittily regards the HEBALD's undertaking as a piece of stupendous zoölogical enterprise, an attempt to soothe "the parrot with plucked feathers and the monkey with bleeding countenance" by taffy while the venerable ex-Governor Seymour wrings their respective necks. Then, switching off from zoology to geography, it remarks that anybody who knows the two chiefs in the democratic broil, "as the HERALD does," and their relations to each other, and "with this knowledge lays a hand on the head of each and calls on them to be reconciled, and telegraphs to Governor Seymour to act as umpire between them, and invites the opinions of Judge Church and William Purcell and Amasa J. Parker upon the subject of arbitration and reconciliation, would not hesitate if he should get within speaking distance of the two poles to undertake to bring them together under the arbitration of the Equator and with the approval of the intermediate parallels:" and it adds:-"We have not been consulted as to the present enterprise, and should not expect to be as to the second; but we protest equally against both, that though success might reflect great credit upon our contemporary, at which we should rejoice, either one of them involves a squeeze on the human family which mankind could never stand." A squeeze on the republican party a democratic reconciliation involves, no doubt. As to the rest of the human family we question our sportive republican contemporary's authority to

speak for it in this connection. Well, we must leave all these squint-eved people to take crooked views of the HERALD's straight line at their pleasure. The operation of strabotomy on their distorted vision would be even a more stupendous undertaking than harmonizing the parrot with the monkey or squeezing the poles into contact. The simple truth of the matter is that the HERALD magnanimously undertook to bring the democratic factions into relations which they were incapable of reaching otherwise. It deemed this important for the public welfarewhich is always the first consideration with the HERALD-to check the overweening republican confidence that was growing out of the New York election and to restrain the republican party from unwholesome extravagances. Instead of prosecuting the enterprise by crooked methods it aimed straight at the mark, and it has hit it. The democratic voters generally, and most of the democratic leaders, have been brought to see that without a speedy reconciliation in

their party there is no salvation for it. It will not do, however, to postpone cementing harmony until the spring by referring the subject to "the next State Convention," as some of the leaders whose wounds are smarting, including Governor Robinson, propose. Harmony never resulted from a Democratic State Convention in New York unless it was prearranged. We appeal to the record of the last one for sufficient confirmation of this truth-not to cite more examples from ancient history.

A Fair Weather Department.

The smart little woman in Columbia street whom our reporter found cleaning up the carriageway in front of her house yesterday with her own hands, because she was tired of waiting for the Police Department, hit the nail square on the head in the conversation he reports. "When there is little to do," said she, "the sweepers will be around here every day, but when it is nasty and heavy they keep away for a week." Every time the efficiency of the Police Department in the matter of street cleaning is tested by a spell of rainy weather it fails miserably. That little

woman in Columbia street evidently understands the business. If she was at the head of the Street Cleaning Bureau instead of the present incumbent the streets would be cleaned once thoroughly and kept clean ever afterward, rain or shine. There would be no shirking of work nor any shirking of responsibility.

A Great Opportunity for Secretary

Sherman The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be looked for with uncommon interest this year, because the recommendations he may make will necessarily be of very great public importance. The Secretary finds himself at a point where he cannot well stand still. Gold is pouring into the country; silver he is compelled to coin and to circulate as best he may. The result is a very great and dangerous inflation of values, a huge and unwholesome speculation, which, as he knows and sees, is leading us to buy in at extravagant prices a great many more or less worthless securities, the possession of which deceives men into the belief that they are rich and that the country is doing well.

The country is doing well for the present, but it is not paying its debts. It is prosperous after the manner of a debtor who spends extravagantly and refuses to take up his past due obligations. There never was so great an opportunity as now to call in and fund the outstanding greenbacks. Will the Secretary urge Congress to allow him to do this necessary act? We understand, of course, that it will require a good deal of courage at his hands to make such a recommendation. The party in power, of which he is a faithful and zealous member, will naturally prefer to "keep things kiting," as they say on the street, for another year. It is not good partisan policy to bring the country face to face with real facts on the eve of a Presidential election, and the revival of "good times" just now is a valuable aid to the republicans.

Still, a Secretary of the Treasury ought to look the situation in the face and force the country to do so. The present situation is not wholesome; it has few of the elements of permanence. A poor crop here or good crops abroad next year may change a great deal of what now looks like solid prosperity, and may create a revulsion which would fill the public mind with consternation and make the work of placing the country on a sound financial basis infinitely difficult, if not impossible.

We should like to see Secretary Sherman in his report urge Congress at once to allow him to withdraw the greenbacks as rapidly as possible. We should like to find in his report a vigorous exposition of the grave dangers to which the continued circulation of government legal tender paper money exposes the country. We still hope that the Butler-Chittenden legal tender suit will be adjudicated by the Supreme Court at the winter term, and we cannot doubt that the Court will hold, whenever it takes up the case, that the constitution does not authorize the issue by any one, government or private person, of

legal tender paper money in time of peace. Suppose the Court so decides? That will of course settle the question ; but we conceive the Secretary would be doing the country a very important service if in his report he should take up the matter and show that he is of that opinion also, and that he only needs the authority to induce him to call in and fund these past due obligations without delay.

Honors to Thomas.

Seldom has any public gathering in the United States contained as many distinguished civilians and warriors as were in the procession that attended the ceremony of unveiling the Thomas statue. The dead hero deserved all the honors offered or implied by the demonstration, for he was of rarest mould and every inch a man. Although without a single quality that attracted by its brilliancy his character embodied every attribute of the true soldier and good citizen, and in all he was great. Full of strength, knowledge, industry, loyalty and endurance, he was equally remarkable for the modesty and patience which kept the world from rating him at his true value until the war had nearly ended. To distinguish among the heroes upon our glorious roll of honor would seem invidious were it not that those still living are the most earnest in saying, what the country will yet agree upon, that the war did not discover any great character more symmetrical and harmonious than that of George H. Thomas.

Hanging as a Lost Art. We concur with the remark of an intelligent correspondent in a letter which we print to-day, that "almost all people of culture consider hanging, even when properly done, as a relic of the Dark Ages." further. From our records and reports we concur with his denial that it is properly done in our time in one case in a hundred. No doubt in the Dark Ages, when every citizen was liable to be choked any moment at the caprice of some feudal superior, there were very expert hangmen, but the art has been lost in modern centuries. Certainly it has not descended to the modern American sheriff. Nor do we believe that it is worth regaining. It does no credit to England and the United States that they persist in a method of capital punishment which requires manual skill for its correct execution when simple and almost automatic machinery has been employed for the purpose in France for nearly a century and in Spain for a much longer period, and when science has developed chemical and electrical agencies capable of inflicting sudden death unerringly and painlessly. There is much dispute about what particular feature of a community is the best test of the degree of its civilization. Some philosophers contend that it is the amount of consumption of sulphuric acid; others have made the same allegation about soap. If comparative methods of capital punishment are taken for the test England and the United States rank very low in the scale. Let us adopt some other way of killing criminals than hanging -some way capable of comprehen-

sion and execution without incessant bun-

gling. Persisting in hanging since the improvements in the guillotine and the garote, and since the revelations of science con cerning poisons and anæsthetics and electricity, is as absurd as it would be if we stuck to ancient spinning wheels for the production of our woven fabrics.

Common Sense and the Labor Party.

The call for a national convention of the labor party and the final address of Mr. Holyoake, one of the English laborers ablest champions, were both published yesterday, and suggest some points of comparison between the workingman abroad and here. Our labor party will probably, as heretofore, demand the printing of plenty of money, the redeeming of our bonds by notes bearing no interest, the providing of labor by the government and various other things which to a stranger would seem to imply that the American workingman is a helpless sort of a being and far too feeble to stand alone. His English brethren have not made any such demands, although they are in every way more needy and live under a government that is paternal in form. Instead of asking the government to help them the more needy and sensible determined to help themselves and adopted co-operation as the means; then, to use Mr. Holyoake's words, "All the co-operatives asked of the government was that it should keep its hands off and leave labor alone to work out its own destinies." How handsomely they succeeded and are continuing to succeed is known to every one who has any interest in such matters. The contrast is not at all to the credit of the American labor organizations that are always howling for help. Perhaps the members of these have never yet truly known what great need is or they too might have risen to the dignity of helping themselves and crying "Hands off!" at the government instead of begging for a lot of imaginary benefits. Let the champions of the labor party study the difference we have indicated and preach from the text which Mr. Holyoake left for them.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Burglars are up and off with the lark.

Pittsburg will probably have an elevated railroad. The Seventh regiment—Only the brave deserve the

Sir Alexander T. Galt. of Montreal, is at the Gilsey South California farmers are selling raisins at \$2

the box. -"A hot discussion often makes a cool Lukens-

A rolling stone gathers no moss, especially if it is

a grindstone.

It would be bad for the trade if organ grinders were left-handed. Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is at

the Hoffman House.
Mr. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is

When in a crowd a man steps on your foot you often acknowledge the corn. You will always find that the man who begs a cig-

arette cannot whistle a tune.

How to reduce the Egyptian debt is one of those things no fellah can find out.

English critics think that Coghlan the actor has not improved since his visit to America.

Did you ever hear of a Wall street speculator who

had a mania for collecting old coins?

It is generally the male among insects and amphibia as well as the male among birds who sings.

No matter how hot the domestic row may be the thermometer hangs imperturbable in the corner.
Some of the codfish balls served in boarding

ouses make you think that you are really out at sea. Colonel John Hay left Cleveland, Ohio, for Washington last evening to assume the duties of Assistant "La femme virile est conférencière ou batailleuse," says

a recent French essayist; "elle est tout particulière

seassin, is an Obio man.

Mr. William H. Seward is stopping at the Windson Hotel on his way home, his wife's illness having called him from his duties in Washington.

An unmarried sister of John Bright, the great English orator, has been visiting New York after a tour in the West and preparatory to a return to

Europe.
New Orleans Picayune:—"Ole Bull plays upon violin which is 316 years old. According to tradition Mr. Bull commenced giving farewell concerts when

Among the passengers sailing by the steamship Rodney, Lord Caledon, Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, M. P., and Mr. E. L. Winthrop. The Spanish Chamber has passed a vote of thanks

to France, "that powerful nation, which, moved by charity, seems to have blotted out frontiers," for contributing to the relief of Murcia.

The Missouri people are half crazy because they think they have found the bones of a mastodon in the mud. If they keep on digging for a few weeks they will discover that it is only Henry Clay Dean. Scene, Broadway, just out of Wall street—"Bill, you weren't down to-day." "No-mother's dead, How's Erie?" "Forty-eight; three; when will she be buried?" "Saturday, at two. Get me 200 at a

the English newspapers contain extravagant an-nouncements of immense victories and great fight-ing, and he asks where the English get their great armies to do all that.

A young servant maid offers her services to a rich old bachelor ou the Boulovard Haussmann:—"Alors, mon enfant, cous venes ches moi comme bonne d tout jaire. Male saves-vous faire tout?"
modestie. A peu près tout."

Women reformers sometimes show how weak they are when they put themselves upon de course they are attacked, but as they began the onslaught let them stand in the nominative case. Wendell Phillips always fights and never defends. Professor Helmholz, of Berlin, says that the tutors

in the English universities cannot deviate by a hair's breadth from the dogmatic system of the English Church without exposing themselves to the censure of their archbishops and losing their pupils, but it is claimed that he is incorrect.

London Truik:—"Political economy is not an exact actence with certain axioms capable of universal application. Circumstances must modify its conclu-sions. We are free traders and the Americans are protectionists. To be the one or the other is not a question of principle, but of expediency. As free traders we are not thriving; as protectionists the Americans are thriving." London Truth:-"The old aunt who is a con

of youthful troubles, and helps to smooth family jars; the maiden sister, who acts as nurse when there is sickness in the house; the middle aged un. married daughter, who keeps house for an invalid father and mother, and soothes the declining years of the old people by her dutiful attendance; all these are types of women who may be found in no small numbers among 'ugly girls.' "

numbers among 'ugly girls.'"

There is on Long Island Sound an old cyster digger who has raked the bivaives in for nearly sixty
years. He critimates that in his time he has caught
billions of cysters and has eaten thousands of cystaken to a church fair, and was given a regular church fair oyster stew. He exclaimed:—"I have eaten nothing but oysters all my life, in one shape or another, and I like a change. This is something new."

BANKER AND CONGRESSMAN.

MR. VOORHIS' MANAGEMENT OF A NEW JERSET FINANCIAL INSTITUTION-COUNTING THE

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of Hackensack Bank, of which Congressman Charles H. Voorhis was president, was held in the bank building yesterday. At the last meeting Mr. S. E. De Groote and Mr. John Swinburne, cashier of the First National Bank of Paterson, were appointed as a com-mittee to examine into the affairs of the bank, and it was principally to hear their report that yesterday's meeting was called. Mr. Voorhis' liabilities are now set down at about \$250,000, with but few available assets. The committee reported that out of \$131.00 loans and discounts made under Voorhis' presidency assets. The committee reported that out of \$131.00 loans and discounts made under Voorhis' presidency \$51,000 are totally worthless, \$30,000 doubtful and the balance available. On the list of labilities and pad debts are to be found the following:—Charles H. Voorhis, executor of Talliman estate, \$11,000, the estate never being considered worth more than \$6,000; \$10,000 in premissory notes sixned by Mr. Voorhis' wife, total loss; Mr. Voorhis' own notes for \$9,000, indorsed by himself and secured by stock of the derunct Union Bank, also a total loss; notes of the Hackensack Water Company, which is owned and controlled by Voorhis, amounting to nearly \$20,000, and judgment against I. S. Christie, amounting to \$9,400, utterly worthless. These and othes small debts make up the sum of \$50,000. There were also discovered over drafts, made upon the bank by Voorhis' friends amounting to \$9,000, which are hopselessly bad; Voorhis' personal overdrafts am up \$6,000; Hackensack Water Company overdrafts, \$1,800, and C. H. Voorhis, executor, \$500. It is also reported that the Third National Bank of New York holds a note of \$10,000 drawn by the Hackensack Water Company indorsed by C. H. Voorhis and President, and for which the Hackensack Bank is liable. The committee presented three achiedures to the stockholders for their consideration. The first exhibited the impairment which would have to be made good if the old capital of \$10,000 was retained—viz., seventy-three per cent of \$73,000, Schedule No. 2 ropresented the amount to be expected by the stockholders, should the bank go into liquidation—viz., tently-five per cent. Schedule No. 3 showed the amount to be expected by the stockholders, should the bank go into liquidation—viz., tently-five per cent. Of the 534 shares of the bank stock owned originally by Mr. Voorhis all of it has been hypothecated with New York and Jersey City banks, the holders of which refuse to become owners, as by doing so they, under the National Banking law, would be responsible for the liabilities of

they, under the National Banking law, would be responsible for the liabilities of the bank.

No Boyn.

It was also discovered by the committee that, notwithstanding one of the laws of the Hackensack Bank explicitly states that the president should give a bond in the sum of \$10,000, no such document was ever executed. This also reduces the securities from which the stockholders might possibly realize something. Several bank presidents, among others Mr. Jordan, of New York, and Mr. Young, of Jersey City, upon examining the schedules, refused to have anything further to do with the matter and expressed their entire willingness to let the bank go into liquidation. A communication was read at the meeting from the Comptroller of the Currency to the effect that if the affairs of the bank were not speedily wound up he would place it in the hands of a receiver. The Heckensack Savings Bank, which is simply an offshoot of the bank proper will, it it is thought probable, also go into liquidation. The meeting was adjourned until Saturday morning, when it is expected that some conclusive action will be taken by the stockholders. Mr. Voorhis still remains in Hackensack, but is seldom seen outside of his residence and refuses to converse upon the subject of his bankruptcy.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A BISHOP.

RISHOP POTTER'S EPISCOPAL COMMEMORATION-OUTLINE OF SERVICES IN TRINITY CHURCH AND THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Trinity Church will resound next Saturday with the voice of joy and melody because the Episcopal Bishop of this diocese, the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., L.L. D., D. C. L., will then complete twenty-five years of episcopal jurisdiction over the diocese of New York. The commemorative service will begin at eleven o'clock A. M., and Bishop Potter, Bishop Doane, of Albany; Bishop Little ohn, of Long Island, and probably Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, will officiate. The Western New York, will officiate. The clergy of the diocess who may attend will obtain access through the tower door of the church on Broadway, their clerical character being indicated by cards of admission. All other persons will be admitted through the side doors on Broadway. The clerical members of the committee who have this memorial in charge will wear surplices. The hymn No. 425 will be sung as the processional, after which Tuckerman's "Te Deum Laudamus" will be which Tuckerman's "Te Doum Laudamus" will be sung. At the communion service Gounod's "Kyrie" will be rendered, the Niceno Creed will be rected in unison by the clergy and congregation present, after which the anthem "Lord God of Hosts," by Spohr, will be sung. Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity parish, will then deliver the address on behalf of the clergy and laity of the discess to Bishop Potter, who will reply. Hymn No. 405 will be sung, then the "Sauctus," by Gounod, the "Gloris in Excelsis," an old chant, and the recessional hymn No. 303 will close the religious service.

the religious service.

RECEPTION AT THE ACADEMY.

On Tuesday evening a reception will be given to Bishop Potter at the Academy of Music commemorative of the same event. Cards of invitation have island and Central New York dioceses, and i rectors only of parishes in Western New When Bishop Potter began his spiscopat twenty-five years ago all those dioceses a cluded in the diocese of New York. B growth of the Church in the State since has tated the erection of five dioceses within a boline which formerly included them as one, bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church United States, the standing committees of the c

DR. BURCHARD'S INSTALLATION. Rev. Dr. Burchard resigned a few months ago the

nev. Dr. Burchard resigned a rew months ago the pastorate of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, which he had served forty years, and last night he was installed again as pastor of the Murray Hill Church in the same denomination. The pulyit was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and on the front of the organ, in the rear of the pulpit, was a star, composed of overgreens and flowers, with the initials "S. D. B." of the Doc-tor's name, and beneath it a bank of the

GOLD FROM EUROPE.